

# The Semi-Weekly Conisionian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1 1871.

NUMBER 47.

THE LOUISIANIAN, OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY COL. RED-MEX, IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY MORNING AT 114 CARONDELET STREET NEW ORLEANS LA.

PROPRIETORS.  
HON. P. B. S. PINCHBACK, ORLEANS.  
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$5 (10) PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

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SINGLE COPIES 5 CENTS.

PROSPECTUS OF THE LOUISIANIAN.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long, and sometimes painfully felt to exist.

In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which is conceived to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN has been "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of promoting the memory of the bitter past, promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where indignity and resentment reign, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevail. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall concentrate our efforts, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her inalienable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State and country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at least "deserve" success.

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## POETRY.

YES, OR NO?

BY LOUISE S. UPHAM.

Al! come now, sweet Lottie, my darling,  
And walk 'neath the forest-trees' shade;  
The sunlight is warm in the meadows,  
Come hie to the evergreen glade;  
The hollow and gnarly oaks o'er,  
I will tell you the secret, my darling,  
The fairies told me as I passed;  
I will whisper it low in your ear:  
Will you go with me there, Lottie dear?  
Ah, say, will you go?  
Yes, or no?

They told me, sweet Lottie, my darling,  
How dear was a bachelor's home;  
That a gentle and pure, loving maiden  
Could win my heart never to roam;  
They said that a life without love, too,  
Was but a half life at the best,  
But that two wedded souls could be happy;  
Say, Lottie, could we stand the test?  
Could we live and love, year by year?  
Ah! how would it be, Lottie dear?  
Would love ever glow?  
Yes, or no?

They said that a heart-stone was cozy,  
With two easy-chairs, side by side;  
That a song or a story was sweeter,  
If shared with a dear bonnie bride;  
That the viands at dinner were richer—  
That rolls and plain muffins and tea  
Would excel famed ambrosia and nectar,  
If two graced the board vis a vis.  
Is the picture rose-tinted, you fear?  
Would not love make it true, Lottie dear?  
Can I hope 'twill be so?  
Yes, or no?

We shall live in a love-lighted cottage,  
If your heart be as tender and true  
As the love that in my heart is throbbing.  
My own precious Lottie, for you?  
Ah! the answer I read in the blushes  
That mantle your beautiful cheek;  
But your voice will make music, the sweetest,  
If only one word you will speak!  
Just whisper it low in my ear:  
Lottie, say, will you marry me, dear?  
My heart is aglow!  
"Yes," not No!

## CHOICE SELECTIONS.

### THE ROMANCE OF REALITY.

Stories are, as a general thing, substantially historical narrations. The names of places may be changed, and the names of the characters may be changed, but the facts are often gathered from recollection or reading, more than from the imagination.

And, indeed, what imagination can conjure up facts so strange as those that are actually occurring around us?

Here, the other day, the papers announced the suicide of a young physician—only twenty-two years old, we think—at Peekskill. Suicides are always strange, and always horrible; strange, because it would seem as if people die soon enough, any how, without killing themselves; and horrible, because it shocks us so to see a fellow-being tear himself away from his friends prematurely, and take the dread leap in the dark unbidden. But the suicide at Peekskill was particularly strange, because the young man had so much to live for—loving parents and attached associates. His business, it was conjectured, might have troubled him. But it was answered that his pecuniary means were sufficient. What, then, could it be?

After a while it leaked out that he had been in love, and unhappy in that love. He had been engaged it was stated, and the engagement had been broken off. Disappointed love! Oh, fruitful source of human woe!

But the still more remarkable circumstance was, that this was not the first suicide that had been committed for the same young lady. Another man—an esteemed and estimable citizen of Newburgh—was the previous victim. He went to Philadelphia, some time last year, and killed himself there. We remember very well reading the detailed accounts of it in the daily papers at the time.

Two men dead, by their own hands, for one woman! Does not that sound strange, in this enlightened day? But human hearts are human hearts still; and while, as in days of old, they may still be strengthened and purified by love, so, too, may they still be maddened and broken by the same devouring passion, as it was in the beginning.

Romance! What romance is there equal to the romance of real life?

## SHAVING NOTES.

[BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.]

New York, May 4th 1871.

I have profited many times by reading your answers in the *Ledger*, to correspondents, on various subjects, and I venture to ask you to give me, through the same medium, your views upon a subject concerning which I have not been able to reach a satisfactory conclusion. 1st. Is it right to shave notes? 2d. If not, why not? 3d. Is it right to buy a neighbor's farm for two thirds its real value, knowing that he must sell for the purpose of raising notes? 4th. If so, wherein consists the difference between this last and shaving notes? I know many worthy people who say I may do the former, but that I may not do the latter. I am unable to discover the difference.

G. O. T.

1. There is no more sin in buying a note than in buying a load of wood, a heifer, or a two year old colt. When a note is made, it becomes an article of merchandise. The merchantable element is that of time and responsibility of the drawer. If a note has four months to run, and one sells it for less than its face, the difference is simply the interest which the seller is willing to pay for the use of the money until the note is due. Negotiable notes are subject to precisely the same terms of bargain and sale that other property in the market is. The evil of shaving notes does not lie, therefore, in any intrinsic sin in the transaction itself, and must be looked for in some other direction.

2. Men that make a business of shaving notes are brought into circumstances where, almost inevitably, they will become both very hard-hearted and, very avaricious.

In general, notes that are shaved are in the hands of needy sellers. They submit to a great loss because their need is greater than their love of money. It is that, or ruin.

The note shaver perceives this, he is tempted to press his advantage, based upon his neighbor's misfortune, to the extreme point. His avarice grows. He becomes less and less affected by another's troubles. He nourishes his own greed out of the distress of a fellow man. Whatever may be said of the right to buy a note in open market at its cheapest going rate, the effect upon a man's moral nature, of a continual business of that kind, is not doubtful. It hardens the heart. It teaches a man to look upon another's misfortune in words that a selfish light. It destroys pity, weakens justice, and goes far and fast toward making a note shaver a cruel Shylock.

No man can afford to pursue a business that makes him merciless and inhuman. While note shaving may be done equitably and usefully, the temptations which attend it, to extortion, to almost robbery, are such that few men long practice it, without suffering in greater or less degree, moral and social deterioration. They exchange their manhood for money. They enlarge their possessions, but shrivel up their hearts.

If any one doubts this, let him inquire of business men who have had opportunity of watching and studying the operation of this business. He will be told that while there may be such a thing as honorable and humane note shaving, there very seldom is such a thing; and that the practice very soon betrays cruelty of the most unfeeling kind.

3. As to the matter of buying a farm below its market value we have this to say:

1. That no man who aims to live by a Christian standard, should desire to obtain anything whatever without paying for it a fair equivalent of some kind.

2. If farms forced to sale under their real value were as thick as notes in market, and men should make a daily business of buying them at discount ruinous to the seller, the evil of buying real estate on such principles would be great as that of note shaving.

No bargain is fair which, all things considered, is not, at the time, honestly supposed to be as beneficial to one party as the other.

If it is to be said that if such a principle were carried into business it would greatly impede the conduct of affairs, we reply, that no man should expect, in the great battle of the world between selfishness and benevolence, to win without severe conflict. No man can be honest, just, kind, and moderate in all his desires, without taking up a cross.

Better that men should be larger and fortunes smaller, than that fortunes should grow while manhood shrinks.

## HOME CIRCLE.

A WHISPER TO CLERGYMEN.

How I wish clergymen would not try to frighten people into heaven! I can never believe, for one, that any good can come of it. What is that love or obedience worth which is enforced by terror? Ask yourselves you who are parents. Is it not terror itself, the parent of subterfuge and silent rebellion? When I hear these things, as I sometimes do, I long to whisper in that clergyman's ear, "Oh, speak to them of God's infinite pity and love! melt that indifferent or careless hearer by the untiring patience with which He forgives and bears, while the recipient forgets, and sins on." If a true and glowing statement of all this, lovingly spoken, cannot move him, be sure that words of terror and denunciation will fail to the ground. In fact, I believe that not only do they make no impression on the class for whom they are intended, but often do infinite harm to the conscience of some over-sensitive person, who, shivering at a distance, needs to be led forward to bask in the warm sunshine of "Our Father's" love.

How often have I seen young persons who could be true, but never driven, into the right way, utterly turned aside by such utterances.

Now I say this, without any disrespect toward the preacher, or others of the same class. Do you suppose, if you held a bludgeon over a man's head, and then told him he must love you, he would be likely to do it? Would it be much more likely to route all his antagonism toward you? Or if for the time being, you forced him to a lie, that would be his state when the restraint was removed? Sunday is no Sunday to me without I go to church. It is because I love to do so, and am comforted and strengthened by it, that I feel sensitive about having anything said that will keep away those whom I want to see there. Surely, then, even if they would differ from me, my motives being such, they will hardly condemn me.

FANNY FERN.

The death of two bishops of the Methodist Church, and the impaired health of three others, will make it necessary for the General Conference which meets in Brooklyn, in May, 1872, to elect five or six new bishops for a limited term. There has been something almost miraculous in the success of the Methodist Church in getting good men for its episcopacy. One man of doubtful character, of despotic temper, or of intriguing disposition, vested with the immense power of the episcopacy, would make a great deal of trouble. And, sooner or later, such a bishop will come along. It is this feeling which gives force to the demand that a bishop should be elected for four years. But an election of importance in an ecclesiastical body is such an evil that the General Conference will doubtless prefer to retain the system as it is. The bishop's function in the Methodist Church is eminently judicial. We should like to see the power of the bishops gradually limited; but the advantage of their life tenure was shown in the recent Book Concern affair. Elect them quadrennially, and the bench of bishops and the Church are at the mercy of the most dangerous power in the Methodist economy—the Book Concern.

## HOW IT IS DONE.

How fortunate that every parent believes his own children to be the most perfect and beautiful of all! What a wise provision that is for the cross and the sulky, and those who are in every way disagreeable! Who else would look on them with favor, or have patience to take them through their mumps and their measles, their short and their long clothes? "I used to act just like that child," explains papa and mamma, as the little rebel lies kicking on the floor, and to themselves they silently remark, "and see what a fine man, or fine woman, I am now!"

## LAWS

—OF THE—

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

No. 4.

An Act

Relative to the Louisiana Levee Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of the State constituting it a body, politic and corporate, with certain powers, privileges and franchises, and contracting with said corporation for the construction, maintenance and repairs of certain levees, and providing for compensation therefor.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in general assembly convened, That the Louisiana Levee Company, a corporation organized under the general laws of the State by notarial act passed on the eleventh day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before P. Charles Cuvillier, a notary public in the city of New Orleans, and recorded in the office of mortgages, in the parish of Orleans, on the eleventh day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in Book Society S, 247, 248, and 249 folios, is hereby recognized and approved as a body politic and corporate, with all the powers, privileges, rights and franchises specified in said notarial act, hereby adopting, confirming and approving all the provisions of said notarial act, and making the same a part of this act, as follows:

United States of America, State of Louisiana, city of New Orleans.

Before me, P. Charles Cuvillier, notary public in and for this city and parish of Orleans, duly commissioned and sworn, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally came and appeared the persons whose names are subscribed hereto, who severally declared that availing themselves of the provisions of the laws of the State of Louisiana relative to the organization of corporations in said State, they have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and bind themselves and those whom they represent, and those whom they may hereafter join and associate with themselves, to form themselves into and constitute a corporation for the objects and under the articles and stipulations following, to wit:

ARTICLE FIRST.

The name and style of the corporation shall be "The Louisiana Levee Company," and the place chosen for its domicile is the city of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The object and purpose of the company are declared to be the reclamation and protection from overflow of the alluvial lands in the State of Louisiana, and to enable the said company to accomplish said purposes and object, it shall have power—

1. To contract with the State of Louisiana, and under such contract to locate, construct, build and own maintain, control and use levees on both banks of the river Mississippi and of such tributaries and outlets of the same as may be deemed necessary by a commission of competent engineers, appointed as may be so agreed upon in said contract.

2. To construct, establish or purchase, and thereafter to own, maintain and operate all lines of telegraph, railroads, steamboats and such other machinery as may contribute to the above expressed and all other purposes and objects of the company.

3. To obtain, acquire and receive, by contract, purchase, grant, gift, devise or bequest, and to have and to hold real and personal estate, and all such lands, tenements and hereditaments as shall contribute to secure the accomplishment of the objects and purposes of the company.

4. To accept and exercise all such powers, privileges and franchises as may hereafter be granted to or conferred upon the said company by the government of the United States, or of any of the States interested in

the construction and maintenance of levees on the banks of the river Mississippi, or its tributaries or outlets, and further to consolidate with any company chartered in any of the said States for the same or like purposes.

ARTICLE THIRD.

The president of the company is designated as the officer on whom citation may be served.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The capital stock of the company shall not exceed twenty millions of dollars, represented by two hundred thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. The time and manner of payment on stock subscribed shall be such as will be determined by the board of directors, who are hereby fully empowered for that purpose.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

On the first Saturday in April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, and thereafter, on the first Saturday in April in each and every year, an election of directors by the stockholders shall be held at the office of the corporation, of which election previous notice of at least ten days shall be given by advertisements in two newspapers published in the city of New Orleans.

Said election shall be by ballot; each share shall be entitled to one vote in person or by proxy, and a majority of votes shall decide the election.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

Upon this corporation going into operation, the subscribers to this act shall meet and select from their own number a board of directors, who shall hold over until the first general election to be held in the year 1872, as above provided.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

All the corporate powers of the company shall be vested in the board of directors, appointed and to be elected as provided herein. The said board shall elect a president, and also a vice-president, who shall exercise the power of the president in case of the absence or inability from any other cause of the latter to act, and all such other officers, clerks and agents as shall be necessary to carry out the purposes of the company. They shall fix the salaries and the company. They shall fix the salaries and the amount of security to be furnished by and required from each. All officers, except the president, and all subordinate employees or agents of the company shall be removable at the pleasure of the board. A majority of the board shall form a quorum, and the decision of a majority of these shall constitute a valid corporate act. They shall have the power to make by-laws, rules and regulations, or to alter, amend or repeal the same whenever they shall deem it expedient for the interests of the company. They may provide a seal with such device and motto as may be agreed on by them. Vacancies may be declared on account of death or resignation, and such vacancies, for the period intervening between the occurrence and the next general election, shall be filled by election by the board.

The board shall have full power, and are hereby authorized to buy and to sell, to mortgage and to pledge such real or personal property as may be necessary for the use and purposes of the company, and to borrow money by an issue of the bonds of the company or otherwise, to an amount not exceeding the actual capital stock of the company.

The number of directors shall be determined by the by-laws; it shall not be less than nine, nor more than fifteen. After the first election, no increase in the members constituting the board of directors shall take effect until after the general election to follow.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

A failure from any cause to elect directors on the day named for that purpose shall not dissolve the company, but the directors then in office shall hold over until another election be held, of which notice shall be forthwith given as provided for in the case of regular elections, and continue until election be held.

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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Three	9	15	20	25	40
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Five	15	25	30	35	60
Six	18	30	35	40	70
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## The Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.

OFFICE 114 CARondelet STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher,  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK, Manager.

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ville.

OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.

## U. S. GRANT.

THURSDAY JUNE 1 1871.

## PARTY FIDELITY.

When the spirit of fault-finding takes possession of any of us, in regard to party management, it may be well to record the anecdote told of some divine who, when asked what he supposed would be the greatest wonder to him in heaven, readily replied: "To find myself there." The fact is, we have the right of criticism and we don't know what to do with it. Instead of turning it against our common enemies whose animosity, in attempting to dictate the policy of a nation they tried to destroy, we furnish scope for the use of philippics against ourselves bitterer than those of Demosthenes. We are helping to create dangers inside of our party which in the nature of things must be more fatal to its success than all the dangers outside could be. Dissension is far more ruinous than opposition.

Now let each man ask himself if he intends this? Does he, by animadversions upon the men who have been chosen to lead even with his own consent, mean to work injury to the principles of the party with which he is allied? Every man will say no, to this. And yet whenever we stop to pick out the faults of our party leaders instead of uniting all our powers in assault upon the weak places of our opponents, we are losing strength for ourselves, and giving the enemy advantage.

We must pay for ourselves we are not prepared for the motto: "Our party right or wrong." But we do object to finding more wrong, whether it be personal or organic, in our own party than we can find evil in the party we are fighting.

All human contrivances are defective, the best men have their faults, the most favorable situations have their drawbacks, but every unfavorable occurrence has its compensation. Should not we, then, stop to consider the incalculable benefits we may lose, before giving a misleading attention to things we are only likely to gain? What have we gained already? The right to call our own bodies our own, the right to hallow and keep sacred every relationship of life, the privilege of protecting the accumulations of our industry, the right to a voice in the choice of our rulers, the honor to become rulers ourselves, and last but not least, we have become the custodians of a liberty which no one but ourselves can surrender.

Let every man, therefore, apply a standard of measurement which will take in the new and the old, in judging of the past achievements, and the future purposes of his party. Think first of the glorious record, and last, of mere men; but do not forget that men are as often the creators of parties as things are their creatures, and that therefore each one must hold himself in readiness to examine the claims of those who for any reason contend against the party as it now exists or who find fault in the leaders of it.

The New Orleans Standard of yesterday says—"with this issue the Standard bows its exit from the stage of journalism. In its stead the 'Citizen's Guard' will be issued. The first number will appear Wednesday June 7.

Yesterday's Commercial Bulletin contains the following announcement in connection with the above: "The New Orleans Standard has been purchased by Senator Jas. H. Ingraham, who will continue to conduct it as an anti-Wormoth organ."

## DEMOCRACY MISLED.

The democracy throughout the country are waxing confident of success in the next presidential campaign. There are three sources from which it draws the solace of an expected republican defeat. The natural reactionary policy of the Democracy itself is the first. Deeply versed in the arts of political management, on one side, and utterly unscrupulous in dealing with an opponent on the other, the democratic party has kept up an appearance of vitality, which is both delusive and transitory.

From time immemorial the demerits of the nation have drawn their inspirations from the South. In those days when there were giants in the party, they had the sagacity and influence, by an admixture of dissimulation and bravado, to mislead the Southerners and to coerce the northern members of the party. But when at last, in the days of the "little giants," one wing of the party resisted bullying, and the other detected the hypocrisy of its leaders, the native tendency to reaction in the party, split it into three factions, each of which was implacable in its hate of the other, while all were confident of democratic success. They were mistaken: and political demoralization was soon followed by open rebellion against the authority of the nation.

Now it seems to us that the action of the democracy in the new era is but a poor copy of its conduct in the old. Again the national party turns its ear in a southern direction for the key-note of the next campaign. The sin of party mutiny, made by southern secessionists, the folly of a clueless rebellion by the rebels, the powerlessness, and therefore ridiculous opposition to reconstruction legislation, State and National, seem all to be lost sight of in the eagerness for office, or in the absence of a policy, save such as may be dictated by political mania, who think they can reel about a people who have once tasted the sweets of freedom, or who in pretending to believe they can lift an insuperable barrier between themselves and those without whose votes it is impossible for the party ever to come into power again.

Confidence built on such data as this may well be called self-confidence; and men who shape their policy or plan their campaign upon such a model not only invite inevitable defeat—they hunt for it. If the ghosts of fathers, sons and brothers do not rise to warn the northern people that by aiding the success of democracy, they are organizing another and a bloodier rebellion, the living negroes in the south, with the scars of an inhuman bondage upon every limb will be their substitutes, and with the balance of power in their hands, they will make themselves heard even by those who refuse to listen to voices from the dead.

The democratic party has also founded great hopes of success upon division in the ranks of its great rival. It is calculated that some of the southern Governors will sacrifice the negro to the necessity of consolidating the white men into a party possessed of more wealth, intelligence and enterprise than the present republican party. The short-sightedness of the estimate is only equalled by its shallowness. A man is politically blind who cannot understand that any so-called republican who could be seduced by the democracy to betray his own party, would not be trusted by those who had bought him, and that therefore his very bargain would drive him from power, while the democracy would take up the very colored people he had betrayed and employ their votes to keep every carpet-bagger and native white republican out of office. The negroes finding themselves betrayed by such governors, and having places offered them by the democracy would naturally and justly ally themselves with those who appeared to be the most just in their political dealings.

But the simple fact is, that such men as have the power in the republican party to betray it, have so much penetration to try it. So that the last resort of the democracy is reached in its protests against high tariffs and burdensome taxation. This state of things, say they, have been brought about by "thieves and fools," and this is so the thieves who stole our navy, and surreptitiously depleted our armies and arsenals, who robbed the treasury and filched United States property in every southern city, and the fools who with only ten million, four of them being slaves, battled against the brick wall of the republic and

trampled upon the religious sentiments of a race which sprung from puritan blood—there did it—these are the orators of high tariffs and heavy taxation, and the only wonder is that national clemency left them here to be taxed.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF A BANK.

Last week there walked into the Freedmen's Saving Bank a colored gentleman who deposited a considerable amount of money. The money was in greenbacks, and had lost that peculiar smell which bears testimony to its constant handling. The Cashier of the bank noticed this fact at once, and the fact came out that the recent murder of Mrs. Zollinger in this city, which was perpetrated to obtain the money it was known they kept in their house had awakened fears that those who keep their money in the house not only run the risk of losing it but they invite assaults upon their lives. Some people doubt the safety of banks because in the olden time banks used to break with a wonderful regularity and convenience to the rich contentment of the trolleys who simply took this method of cheating poor depositors. But in the case of the Freedmen's Saving Bank there is no possibility of loss, for the reason that the government of the United States is responsible for every dollar deposited. When therefore, one moment's reflection is given to the subject it will be seen that to keep money in the house, when once the habit of saving has been formed, is to run the risk of its being lost by fire, in case of the burning of the house, and to solicit the visits of burglars, who to carry out their purposes of theft will even commit murder. Only last week \$800 was lost by a fire in Gretna and the murder to which we have referred when added shows the dangers of keeping money in the house when a safe bank is accessible.

We earnestly call the attention of our people to these facts, not only because of the habit of saving which depositing in a bank begets, but because of the safety of the money deposited, and the lives which may be spared by it. As a proof that our people are giving more attention to these matters, we may mention that the New Orleans branch of the Freedmen's Saving Bank, under the management of its able cashier, Mr. Sturtevant has had its deposits increased over \$52,000 since January last.

## CROAKERS.

May we not ask our respectable friends who are constantly moaning over the corruption of politics, what is the trouble; and is there no remedy? Your head shakings, and oh's and ah's fill us with apprehension. We are constantly hearing that unscrupulous men occupy positions of trust; and that an illiterate mob are permitted to vote, that the polls instead of being a place where a man goes and fearlessly deposits a vote, according to his convictions, are simply trading booths, where a man, who wants a place, goes and buys up votes enough to secure it.

It is easy to sigh over the corruption of politics, but it seems to us that the remedy is close at hand. In the nature of things parties will be organized to carry certain measures, but there must be some principles involved looking to the nation's weal, there must be some foundation on which patriotism may build with confidence, else how could parties exist. Bad men may prevent these principles, and lead the party wrong, but how can that be helped except good men interfere.

What is to be gained by crying that bad men are at the head of politics, and ignorance and vice control at the polls? The remedy does not lie in shirking responsibility, thus fostering ignorance and vice, by leaving the exclusive control of public affairs to unscrupulous men, but in urging forward every measure that will increase intelligence, and correct vice. Let worthy men be where they can become rival candidates for places of trust—take their places actively in the party, whose policy best answers their convictions, and they will soon find that it is quite as easy to elect those who have intelligence and character as their opposites.

Yet we cannot believe that the condition of the country is as bad as the croakers would have us think, because we find them fighting to perpetuate ignorance and vice, by fighting against equal school rights and other reforms. Surely if the

country was in danger from ignorance and vice black men could not afford to build up an aristocracy upon it. And the last prejudice which seems to be left upon which to found an aristocracy, is an aristocracy of the skin, which equal school rights would defeat. Why will not those who are always croaking give some of their attention to men and journals who like the Times, contend that colored people are opposed to mixed schools and other measures looking to the elevation of our race? Let us turn a little of our attention upon those who have enslaved and oppressed us, and give a little more encouragement to those who amid the greatest discouragements are fighting our battles.

## PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS.

Considering how short a time has elapsed, since colored people have been allowed to do business under the sanctions of law, it is surprising that there is as much enterprise among us as there is. It is next to impossible that colored and white men, as a rule, should meet upon terms of commercial equality. The white man has had the privileges of commerce all his life, and the colored man has been kept upon a helpless level with his wares. It therefore nearly always happens that the self-confidence, which springs from long experience in business, is more than a match, even under honest intentions on both sides, for the timidity which is inseparable from commercial inexperience. The colored man seldom buys, he nearly always sells; and when one man has money and another wants it, he who is in need rarely has the advantage of any transaction. But when there is added to this the fact that the purchaser is used to business and the seller is not, it is not surprising that the sellers' candle burns at both ends—he is first intimidated in the buying of provisions, that he may produce something to sell; and then he is driven by his necessities to sell, under pressure, that he may be able to buy again. In fact it is the old question between capital and labor over again. The advantages of capital consist, not so much in the value of money, as in the power and the opportunity to use it.

It becomes, on this very account, a question of great importance, as to how the poor man, or say the producer, be he rich or poor, can best realize the value of his product? Now at first sight it strikes one that there is no help, but to go to the capitalist and get advances upon a pledge of the crop. But has this worked well? Is it not true that the surplussing footing of the capitalist, of which we have spoken, gives him an advantage in estimating the probable price of cotton at the time up to which he may hold it? Whereas if the planter would send his crop to be sold after it was made, either subject to his order, when the sale should be made, or let it depend upon the knowledge, the presence upon the spot and the calculations of his commission merchant, it would be his cotton that was sold, and not himself.

We may be pardoned a word of advice on this subject, because we have given it some attention, in the interests of our race, which has been thought, in these Southern States, almost nothing else but agriculture. We have to say, in the first place, look to your provisions. A man with enough to eat during the year, whether he owns his plantation or rents it, is virtually an independent man, for the reason that this very fact gives him a claim to the confidence of men who value forethought, and for the more important reason that he will not have to pay double the value of provisions when men find him under pressure.

Then again, measure your resources. When money comes into your hands don't allow extravagant calculations as to what your crop may be worth; entice you from the straight and even pathway of economy. The females of your family will sometimes speak of wearing worse clothes than when they were slaves, or than those of the slaves they once knew. Let them learn that they are worse than slaves when they sacrifice independence for a ribbon or a piece of jewelry. The man who keeps within the bounds of his income and makes up his mind to have a deposit in the bank before he gains a reputation of having a fashionable family, or that of being a great entertainer, is on the way to a competency which will make it quite indifferent to him what people think in regard to his money matters; while he is also helping to lead his race in the road of advancement. Why is it that

our people send so much of their produce to white commission merchants in this city, when it is well known that there are colored merchants here? It is simply because they do not realize that the success of a colored mercantile house here would redound to their success in the country. We know of few things more likely to help our race forward than a clear understanding of, and a full co-operation with the agencies which our people in New Orleans possess, of helping cotton planting all along the Mississippi river. Let earnest men enquire how they can best help their race in the consignment of their produce, and earnest men here will respond, under the fullest guarantees to do as well for members of their race as any political enemy can do. A letter to the LOUISIANIAN will be sufficient.

## ABOUT TOWN.

DECORATION DAY.—According to annual custom the Republican portion of our community repaired on Tuesday in large numbers to Chalmette, the sacred spot where repose the ashes of those who gave their lives in vindication of the sovereignty of the Union. The steamers Lucretia and D. B. Campbell were employed in taking the visitors to and from the cemetery, and their decks were well crowded each trip that they made. There was an immense concourse of visitors, the majority of whom spent much of their time in visiting the spots where lie the remains of some "parent, brother or friend," and strewing gently over the mounds flowers taken there for the occasion.

There were on the ground a company of regulars, one of the City Guards and several companies of the second regiment State Militia. There were two or three fine bands of music accompanying these sons of Mars.

A large booth erected for the purpose served to accommodate about fifteen hundred persons who assembled to hear the addresses of the speakers.

Mr. Horace Greely was the first called to the stand, and he briefly alluded to the occasion of assembling and counselled the oblivion of the bitter past, as a means of uniting all classes of citizens in the future.

The other speakers were Mr. Rouse, and Mr. Pitkin, both of whom expatiated at length on the circumstances under which so many died and died, and paid their highest tributes to the devotion, the loyalty and the fortitude of the Union soldier, to whom so much of the security and the greatness of our United States are to be attributed.

At the close of the speeches there was a formal visit to the graves in procession and the decoration took place.

The sun shone out brightly, and made the protection of umbrellas exceedingly grateful. Between two and three o'clock the concourse prepared to leave and the decks of the gaily dressed steamers, and the vehicles in the neighbourhood were sought with eagerness and we bent our steps homewards reflecting on the events and the lessons, of the day.

On Tuesday morning last at 10 o'clock a committee composed of Hons. P. B. S. Pinchback, A. E. Barber, C. C. Antoine, F. C. Antoine, J. Sella Martin Esq., and Wm. G. Brown, called at the St. Charles Hotel on Horace Greely Esq. Mr. G. entered freely and cordially into conversation and confined his attention principally to enquiries into the condition of the freedmen and their prospects of becoming owners of land, advising colonization, that is a company uniting and buying up a tract of suitable land and settling on it, as the most effectual means of helping themselves. Several of the gentlemen took part in the discussion and showed that there had been no lack of observation of the benefits derivable from such organizations, but that insuperable obstacles to the success of the scheme had hitherto existed. After much varied conversation the party withdrew. At 11 o'clock Mr. Greely met a large number of gentlemen in the Governor's office to whom he addressed advice similar to that in the earlier part of the day. Every one was impressed with the earnestness of the speaker and gave him full credit for his disinterested counsel.

Horace Greely left New Orleans on Tuesday evening on the steamer Robert E. Lee for Memphis.

We offer our congratulations to friend Fabius McKinnon, Esq., on his assumption of the duties of the office of assistant appraiser in the New Orleans Customhouse, to which he was recently appointed by President Grant.

RECEPTION.—On Tuesday evening, the newly married Mrs. and Mr. J. D. S. Tucker held a reception at their residence, at which quite a select gathering of their friends were present. The entertainments were of a fine order and the company enjoyed themselves much and to the gratification of the happy couple.

Last evening Senator Pinchback delivered his lecture at Straight University to a large and attentive audience. A full report will appear in our next issue.

Senator Ed. H. Butler, of Plaquemine parish is in the City and showed himself to us yesterday.

J. G. Tracy Esq., of the New Orleans Republican has returned from his brief trip to Texas, and looks recruited for the arduous duties in his journal.

## WHAT NEXT?

The Versaillesists have entered Paris, the Communists or Federalists have been crushed as an organized body. What will be the next act in this awful tragedy, provoked by the mad declaration of war against Germany? Will the new government proceed quietly to organize the Nation? Aye. There's the rub. Here begins the most serious part of their task. What Government will or can they establish, which will be acceptable to a majority of the people? How can the fierce conflicts between the city and country, between the Monarchists and Republicans, the Conservatives and Radicals, the Legitimists, Imperialists and Orleansists, be settled and reconciled. How can France and Paris be made friends? By what human agency can the bourgeoisie and ouvrier be made to lie down together? and where is the little child that will lead the lion and the lamb? It is certainly not the ancient Thiers! The identification of that veteran politician with the terrible slaughter and vast devastation which have marked the capture of Paris, is an awful burden of popular odium and disfavor to bear. It is well that the old gentleman has so brief a span of life, or this weight might crush him. In whatever direction one may look, the future has a gloomy and uncertain aspect for France. There is no conclusion as to the form of the government of the Nation which will not encounter violent opposition and provoke internal strife and probably revolution. If an Imperial or monarchical government be attempted, a revolution is inevitable. It may be that a republic will have only to contend against dynastic intrigues and conspiracies, which it will take time to develop. Such a political organization, however, presents the only hope of peace and permanent order in France. Either of the other systems will only produce chronic disorder and revolution. The Republic may have to fight the Communists, but even these will probably be pacified and quieted by a wise and just administration, and a fair and honest recognition of equal rights. Without the Republic, the condition of France will be that of Damocles sleeping beneath the sword, suspended by a hair. The whole world will look with bated breath for the next few weeks' development of the spirit and doings of the National Assembly of France.

N. O. Times.

Victor Emmanuel is likely to find that the guaranties of Papal independence in Rome are unsafe to his own government. Already fugitives from justice are taking refuge in Vatican. Rome is just now excited about an affair of this sort. Padre Atrici, a notable Jesuit preacher, who had flagrantly transgressed the privileges of the pulpit by assailing the family of Victor Emmanuel, and more especially by calumniating Princess Margherita, Italy's future queen, when prosecuted for his libel, crossed the Tiber, and under the broad wing of the spiritual independence, continues to defy the civil sword. The Pope's counselors are too rash to suffer him to dwell quietly in the Holy City under the Italian rule. Collisions of authority are inevitable, and the end will be the banishment of the Papal Court from the soil of Italy.

## DRY GOODS &amp; CLOTHING.

## PARTIES

WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS

—FOR CASH—

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at

BRASELMAN &amp; ADAM'S

CASH HOUSE

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ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock

Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Fannos, Arabas, Jackets, Shawls, Flannels, Cloakings, Cloths, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Velvets, Ribbons, Parasols, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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686 Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew.

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THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!

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The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid commercial course. Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercial course. Terms reduced to suit the times.

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GILYNN &amp; WINTZ

Manufacturers and Dealers

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BOOTS AND SHOES,

Trunks, Valises and Bags.

Respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located store

No 167 Canal Street,

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WINGFIELD &amp; COOPER,

PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING

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## INTERESTING ITEMS.

Three quarrymen in Lancaster county, Pa., having been to the powder house for a keg partly filled with powder, stopped at the smith shop for a drill, and set the keg down in the shop, actually moving the water keg used for tempering to make room for it. The smith mistaking the powder keg for the water keg, put the drill, with a tempering heat on it, into the powder when the explosion followed, blowing out the side of the shop, and sending the man who brought the powder under the bellows, burning him in a horrible manner, and also severely injuring the blacksmith and the two other quarrymen.

A fight between a rat and two rattlesnakes—a copperhead and a rattlesnake—took place at McKeesport, Ohio, the other day, which lasted seven hours, and resulted in triumph of the rat. The copperhead was killed, and the rattlesnake would have suffered a like fate had he not been removed. It is alleged that the rat showed considerable generalship in the encounter, and every time he was bitten would retire to the corner of the cage and bite out the piece from his body.

A lady residing in the outskirts of Baltimore being wakened a few nights ago by some one stumbling in her room, she bravely grappled with the intruder, who was armed with a razor, which he used in a fearful manner on her face and throat, subsequently making good his escape. No clue exists to the identity of the miscreant. The lady escaped fatal injury, though she sustained several frightful wounds.

The daughter of a rich iron merchant in Milwaukee was strangled to death a few evenings ago, while attempting to swallow a piece of orange peel. She had been recently afflicted with diphtheria, which had so weakened the muscles of the throat, that she could neither swallow nor reject the orange peel, and hence her death by strangulation.

An insane woman rushed into a schoolroom in Richmond, Va., a few days ago, and told the affrighted teacher that she had been sent to teach the children gymnastics, and the teacher being afraid to object, she put the children through a series of the most extravagant antics, after which she quietly departed.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A young man named George Pelham, living in Westhill, Greene Co., was stung in the ear by a honey bee, on Thursday of last week, and died from the effects of the sting in less than an hour. It is stated that "he turned spotted, complained of feeling faint and suffered great pain in his head."

A citizen of Illinois was recently arrested for murdering a companion in Texas several weeks ago, where the two men were then traveling. On his return, he married the sister of his victim, to whom he had been previously engaged, and wore the boots of his bride's murdered brother at the wedding.

The postmaster of Oakhill, Me., was killed the other day, by falling to let go of the mail bag as he passed it to the agent on a railroad train in rapid motion, whereby he was pitched forward, and struck his head with such violence on the platform that his skull was crushed.

A little girl in Meriden, seeing a drunken man in the street under whom a crowd of boys had gathered for the purpose of tormenting him, boldly went among them, took the man by the hand, and sharply reproving the boys, shamed them into good behavior.

A villainous customer was found concealed in the residence of Judge Brooks of Cairo, Ill., under the Judge's bed, a few nights since. The Judge had several times sentenced the man to service on the chain gang, and he was evidently seeking revenge.

A MEAN MAN.—A Bostonian lately gave a woman a note for \$5,000 to marry him; and after the marriage he got possession of the note, and took it up, while in this city, on a wedding tour.

On Wednesday evening of last week Thomas Muldoon, of Manchester, fell head first from a third-story window, thirty-five feet, and struck on his head. He was only slightly injured.

The post of the cable telegrams of the British Commissioners, while they were negotiating the treaty in Washington, amounted to over two hundred thousand dollars in gold.

An Indiana schoolmaster lifted 194 pounds from his seat by the ear, whereupon the boy drew a jack-knife and stabbed the teacher in the side, and that was the end of the difficulty.

## FUN AND FANCY.

A FAMILY PICTURE.—At a recent sale of pictures at a public sale-room, two amateurs obstinately disputed the possession of a beautiful picture, by a celebrated painter. Each made bidding against the other. The picture represented an ass. At last one of the gentlemen said, "It is of no use; I will not yield. This picture once belonged to my uncle, and I will give anything for it." "In that case," said his adversary, "I will not go on. You shall have it, as it is a family picture."

A LAWYER attempting to quiz a clergyman asked, "Pray, sir, what do you do, when you happen to make a mistake in the pulpit?" "If I make a large mistake I correct it; if a small one, I let it pass. For instance, the other morning I meant to say the devil is the father of liars, but instead I said he is the father of lawyers, and the difference was so trifling I let it go."

A LECTURER who discoursed on "Mind and Matter" threatened to sue an editor for libel, whose types had accidentally made him call it a lecture on "Wind and Water." The editor hastened to make a correction saying that no doubt the lecturer would succeed in his action, on the ground that the greater the truth the greater the libel.

A GARDENER in Albany recently stated that he had made \$3000 by selling lettuce off of a two-acre lot, whereupon several venturesome Albanians resolved to go into the lettuce business; but when they learned that the gardener had been fifteen years in making his \$3000, they abandoned the scheme in disgust.

A COUNTRYMAN stopped on Broadway, in front of the Telegraph office, the other day, bent his head in a listening attitude for some time, and then muttered, "That must be a darned big clock store, for such a ticking as is going on in there I never heard."

ADJUTANT-GENERAL DAVIDSON reports the presence of a dangerous gang of horse-thieves in Texas, one of whom pretends to be a clergyman, and preaches every Sunday somewhere, while his confederates make off with the horses of his listeners.

A SAILOR, whose sweetheart had a very handsome set of teeth, attempted to kiss her, but she eluded him, and gave him a box on the ear. "Just my luck," said the good-natured sailor. "I'm always getting wrecked on the coral reefs!"

Mr. Hyde having married a Miss Teller at Honolulu, and the "fatted calf" having been killed in his honor, it gave a Sandwich-island editor a chance to say that "it was not the first time cattle had been killed for the Hyde and Teller."

"You must not play in the street with the boys now, my dear; you are seven years old," said an old lady to her little grandchild. "But, grandma, was the innocent reply, 'the older I grow the better I like the boys.'"

People often speak of a "quotation within a quotation" as though it were something unusual; but we should like to know how there could possibly be a quotation without a quotation.

A DOOR-KEEPER in Lawrence, Kansas, has been laughed out of the place, because he allowed some one to pass off a fine-tooth comb on him, one evening, as a ticket.

A WITNESS in a slander suit in Indiana having his character questioned, settled all doubts by producing his honorable discharge from the State prison.

"I give that girl a piece of my mind," exclaimed a certain young fellow. "I would not," replied his uncle; "you've none to spare."

A WESTERN Editor has been granted leave of absence for the summer by his subscribers, on account of ill health.

An Indiana judge lays it down as the law of that State, that "suicide is a State-prison offence."

How Iowa is ahead on snake stories for the season, it being alleged that a farmer in that State has a hen's egg with a six-inch snake inside of it, "which no one can account for."

The first threshing-machine ever set up in Illinois is still running, and lately killed a man just as effectively as any of the improved ones could.

Black caterpillars have made their appearance in some portions of Tennessee in such myriads, as, in one instance, to stop a train of cars.

## WALTHAM WATCHES.

## THE BALANCE WHEEL

## OF A

## WALTHAM WATCH

## REELS

4 times second,  
240 times a minute,  
14,400 times an hour,  
345,600 times a day,  
292,00 times a week,  
10,368,000 times a month,  
128,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH  
THAN ANY KIND OF  
MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night;  
not only on week-days, but on Sundays and  
Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying  
down—upside down or right side up. It must  
keep running when the wearer sits down or  
stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact,  
it is expected to do its duty at all times, in  
every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch  
will fulfil all these requirements. I would  
once a day, it will faithfully tick for you  
a hundred and twenty-six million times in  
a year, without even requiring fresh oil  
all that time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch  
CONTAINS

5 Springs, 9 wheels, 15 Screws, and 98 other  
parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.

ALL GENUINE WALTHAM  
WATCHES HAVE SEVEN  
JEWELS.

THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS  
THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN  
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Every part of a Waltham Watch is made  
by machinery. The machinery used in  
making the movement of a single watch  
cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars,  
yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver  
Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch  
could not be made by hand and finished  
as perfectly for TEN TIMES AS MUCH.

A Genuine Waltham Watch  
is interchangeable, like a Springfield rifle,  
that is, any part of one Watch is exactly  
like the same part in another; and if ten  
Watches of one grade were taken apart,  
and the screws, wheels, springs, etc., were  
mixed together, ten watches could be  
made by putting these parts together  
again, without any reference to their  
former combination. This is a  
GREAT ADVANTAGE:

For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is  
injured we can always replace it at a  
trifling expense.

A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH  
Is made with special reference to  
DURABILITY.

Other Watches will run for a year or two,  
an require constant repairs; but  
A Waltham Watch  
WILL RUN FAITHFULLY  
FOR MANY YEARS.

We sell these Watches,  
IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING  
CASES,.....\$18  
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70

We have prepared an  
ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST,  
which describes the various grades of  
Watches in detail, gives the weight and  
quality of the Cases, and all other information  
necessary for an intelligent selection.

We wish every one would send for it  
before ordering a Watch.

Write for it as follows:

Messrs. Honnell & Co.,  
No. 785 Broadway, New York:

Please send me your Illustrated Price  
List of Waltham Watches, as per advertisement  
in THE LOUISIANIAN.

(Sign name and address in full)  
WITHOUT EXPENSE,  
on

Refund the Money.

We have sent out over Five Thousand of  
these Watches upon these conditions, and  
have only been asked to refund the money  
in three cases, and not one of these was  
on account of dissatisfaction with the  
Watch, but because the parties needed  
the money more.

WE HAVE NO AGENTS, AND OUR PRICES  
ARE THE SAME TO ALL. A RESIDENT OF  
OREGON ON TEXAS CAN BUY A WATCH FROM  
US AND IT WILL COST HIM NO MORE THAN IF  
HE HAD BEEN IN NEW YORK. ALL THIS IS  
EXPLAINED IN THE PRICE LIST.

Special Notice.—We do not sell  
Waltham Watches in any imitation, Gilt,  
Plated, or Gold Cases whatever these are.  
These are all other names for Brass or German  
Silver. The Waltham Watch is worthy  
of a solid Gold or Silver Case, and we do  
not expect to sell it in any other.

LET EVERY ONE SEND FOR A PRICE LIST.  
ADDRESS IN FULL.

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Leaves every Thursday, at 5 P. M.

FOR GREENVILLE AND BENDS,  
Sunny Side, Egg's Point,  
Barred, Grand Lake, Lee-  
Barrard, Carolina, Picher's Point,  
Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania,  
Goodrich's, Milliken's Bend, Duckport,  
Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rod-  
ney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sam,  
Belton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville,  
and all intermediate and Coast landings.  
The new and magnificent steamer

KATIE,  
J. M. WATTS, Master;

T. J. HOWARD, Clerk;

Will leave as above, and will land all  
Coast passengers with their freight.  
Connects at Vicksburg with packets for  
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For freight or passage apply on board,  
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FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO  
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Giving through bills of lading to all  
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Through Tickets furnished at lowest  
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104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,  
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NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO  
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THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD  
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Blue Line, Via Cairo,  
WILL TAKE FREIGHT

From New Orleans on first-  
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LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR  
CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL  
POINTS NORTH, WEST AND  
EAST, AT THE LOWEST  
RATES.

All rates and all through bills of  
lading from New Orleans by above  
route given, signed and recognized,  
only at the General Office of the Com-  
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Shippers by this route save all dray-  
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and their goods are always under  
cover, and no charges are made for  
forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,  
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BATON ROUGE.

New Orleans, Coast, Baton  
Rouge and Grand Lake Tele-  
graph semi-weekly passen-  
ger packet

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W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;

JAMES McELROY, Clerk;

Will leave New Orleans every Saturday,  
at 5 P. M., and WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board,  
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DEALER IN ALL THE  
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We beg to call public attention to the  
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merit as the inventive spirit of the age  
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extend an invitation to call and examine  
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The rooms of this Club are open each  
day to members and their guests from 7  
A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served  
daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

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## SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern  
Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE  
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San  
Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leav-  
enworth, St. Joseph.

And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the  
New Orleans, Jackson and Great  
Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7  
A. M. and 5 P. M.

AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of  
Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the  
New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga  
Railroad, making close connections  
at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio  
Railroad to all points North, East  
and West.

For tickets apply to

A. D. SHELDON.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and  
Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp  
and Common streets, under City  
Hotel; or to

W. BEDELL.

Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and  
Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Com-  
mon street, under St. Charles Hotel.

J. H. WINGFIELD.

General Superintendent Agent St. Louis,  
Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE  
AND  
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be  
opened for business on

Monday, November 21, 1870,

and passenger trains will run as follows:

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of  
Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass  
Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean  
Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock  
A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock  
P. M., connecting at Mobile with the  
MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MO-  
BILE AND MONTGOMERY RAIL-  
ROADS for all points

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20  
A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile,  
Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN  
EACH WAY DAILY.

Freight received at New Orleans, at  
the foot of Canal street, before 4:30 P. M.,  
delivered at Mobile early next morning.

FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY  
OTHER ROUTE.

For further information, call at the  
General Office of the company, rooms one  
and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING,  
corner Camp and Common streets.

J. R. KENDRICK,  
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great  
Northern and Mississippi Central  
Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Bag-  
gage Cars, their combined length  
without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RE-  
SIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,  
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

Makes close connections for Vicksburg,  
Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville,  
and all points beyond. Sleeping cars at  
night, Canton to Grand Junction and  
Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily,  
at 5 P. M.

Makes schedule connections with Light-  
ning Express train, to all points NORTH,  
EAST AND WEST. Carries the great  
North Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping  
Cars run from Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleve-  
land, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentuck-  
y.

Express Train South arrives at 1:30  
A. M.

Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.

Ticket Offices, Galveston, Iron Building,  
St. Louis, New Orleans, under City  
Hotel, corner Camp and Common streets,  
and at Depot.

E. Q. SEWELL, General Superintendent;  
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent,  
Mississippi Central Railroad.

S. S. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent

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JULIUS P. BROWN.

HOUSE CARPENTER

CANAL ST. Bet VILLAGE and ROBERTSON ST'S.

Jobbing. Attended to Promptly.

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All orders left at the shop will be prompt-  
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The Mitchell & Kamelsberg Furniture Co.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN ALL  
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DEALER IN GOLD AND  
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